

**TO THE FIELDS OF
UNLIMITED
BARGAINS.**
NO ROOM FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.
—MY CHOICE STOCK OF NEW—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH MAKE ME BEYOND QUESTION
THE LOWEST HOUSE IN TOWN,
QUALITY CONSIDERED.

Try me and I will surely please you. My stock is complete in all of its departments.

RESPECTFULLY
A. WOLFF.

MARION, KY.

5,000 PEOPLE WANTED?

YES, TO GO TO

P. H. WOOD'S
GRAYNEVILLE, KY.

To see his immense stock of Dry Goods, No-
tions, Hats, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and all
kinds of Underwear.

GOOD BARGAIN FOR ALL

My goods are all bought at low prices and you shall have
them as low as they can be bought anywhere in the country.
Remember that \$2.00 spent with me

Secures You A Nice, Useful Present

Thanking you for past liberal patronage, I am
Truly Your Friend, P. H. WOODS.

MARION ROLLER MILLS,

MARION, KY.

ALBERT LAMB, Manager.
FLOUR, MEAL AND BRAN

of all grades kept constantly on hand, and sold at rock
bottom prices. Goods guaranteed to be just
as represented.

Sells and Buys Wheat and Corn.

Will treat you right. Your patronage solicited.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,

Miliner and Dressmaker,
MARION, KY.

Has just received the largest, finest and complete stock
of

Hats And Trimmings

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Plushes, Velvets, and Silks for dresses and hats. My
business is to supply the wants of the ladies in this
millinery line, and I have every article you need,
and faste, quality of goods and prices were
all considered in my purchases.

DRESSES MAKING

And fitting a specialty. The ladies are cordially invited
to call and see my goods. I have what you want and
will sell it to you very cheap. Don't buy
elsewhere until you call.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,

New brick, 1 door West of Walker & Olive's.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

It is as pleasant to the taste as lemon
syrup.
The smallest infant will take it and
never know it is medicine.
Chills once broken will not return.
Costs you only half the price of other
Chill Tonics.
No quinine needed. No purgative
needed. Contains no poison.
It purifies the blood and removes all
malarial poison from the system.
It is as large as any dollar tonic and
RETURNS FOR 50 CENTS.



WARRANTED
CHERRYVILLE, MISS., Dec. 11, 1889.
Paris Medicine Co., Paris, Tenn.
I was shown with the lot from
your office. The people were delighted with
it. I have your Chill Tonic in some children who
were sick and nearly died, and having had
it for a month, they are now well and healthy.
I will be glad to send you a bottle of the
Chill Tonic, and will be glad to hear from
you. Yours truly, W. W. Smith, M. D.

MANUFACTURED BY PARIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
FOR SALE BY
CLARK & CO., Marion, Ky.

OUR DELEGATE SPEAKS.

Judge Nunn Makes Some of
His Views Known to
the Conven-
tion.

Mr. Chairman, I feel very much
embarrassed in addressing this Con-
vention, but when I consider the
great importance of the subject under
consideration, "The Bill of
Rights," I feel it to be my duty as a
representative of the people, to
make known in an humble way the
views I have upon at least three of
the propositions contained in the
Bill of Rights as reported by the
Committee, in which I cannot con-
cur with the report of the Commit-
tee, viz: First, in reference to "an-
cient mode of trial by jury." Second
in reference to the section referring
to being twice put in jeopardy of life
or limb; and third, in reference to
granting special and exclusive priv-
ileges in consideration of public
services. I will take them up in the
order named. The Committee says that
the "ancient mode of trial by jury"
shall be held sacred, and the right
thereof shall remain inviolate. Now,
what is meant by "ancient mode?"
Ancient primarily means old, and
mode, manner; therefore, the old
manner of trial by jury shall be held
sacred. What was the old manner
of trial by jury? It was a jury
(in the language of the gentleman
from Marion county) taken from
the neighborhood that knew all
about the case; they were to try, and
further, it was the oldest time, com-
posed of twenty-three men, and never
less than twelve.

Now I, with others in this Con-
vention, and I believe a large major-
ity of the people of the State, desire
that a less number than twelve shall
be allowed to try misdemeanors and
civil causes; say six to compose a
panel in such trials. I do not desire
to be understood that less than
twelve men shall be permitted to de-
prive a man of his life or liberty; I
do not propose to put in the balance
and weigh dollars and cents against
the blood and liberty of a human
being. Why the necessity and great
expense of empaneling of twelve
men to try matter of accounts be-
tween A and B, or whether or not C
signed, executed and delivered to D
a note, &c. Cannot six men, with
half the expense to the State, ascer-
tain the facts just as well, and even
better than twelve? It is easier to
find six well-qualified and competent
men in a county than twelve; and in
the matter of costing up accounts,
six competent men can get along bet-
ter for a few persons on a jury gen-
erally do such work anyway; and
further, there is less probability of a
hung jury. Those of us in this Con-
vention who think that less than
twelve men ought, in the cases nam-
ed, compose a jury, ought to stand
together, and have eliminated from
said report the words "ancient mode,"
and substitute the word "right," so
that said section will read, "the right
of trial by jury shall be held sacred
&c." I have heard it stated that
said sixth section referred to, alone
to the trial of criminal cases. I can-
not understand it that way. There is
no word or language used in the
section to indicate it, but it seems to
refer to all cases triable by a jury;
and further evidence of the fact, in
said report by the Committee, there is
no special reference to criminal trials
until the eighth and tenth sections
are reached; and last, if the words
"ancient mode" do not mean what I
have stated, why incorporate them?
They are mere surplusage. It is
easy to understand what is meant
when you say that the right of trial
by jury shall be held sacred; and
why put into the section two unne-
cessary words, and of doubtful and
mysterious meaning? In reference
to the twelfth section of said report,
the Committee has adopted the lan-
guage of the present Constitution, viz:
"No person shall, for the same of-
fense, be twice put in jeopardy of life
or limb." The highest Court in our
State has repeatedly construed said
language, "life or limb," to apply to
all crimes and misdemeanors, and
draw the line at penal cases; but the
Court, in two cases, one is 6th J. J.
Marshall, page 184 vs. Common-
wealth of Kentucky, and the other in
8th Ky. Law Reporter, page 61-
vs. Commonwealth, has allowed per-
sons to be punished twice for the
same offense or act. This appears
to me to be wrong. I have not been
able to reconcile the two opinions
with my conception of right and jus-
tice, and with the language of the
Constitution above quoted, and with
the other opinions of the Court con-
straining the words "life or limb."
The Court says, in the two decisions
referred to, that the punishment of

a person for an offense committed in
a town or city by the corporate
authorities, is no bar to a prosecu-
tion of the same person, and punish-
ment for the same identical offense
or act, by the general laws of the
State. This does not comport with
my ideas of justice. To say that the
Legislature can delegate its powers
to a town or city within the State, to
enact by-law and ordinances for the
punishment of offenses; say, giving a
drunk of liquor to a minor, and the
town or city authorities fine the per-
son fifty dollars for the offense, and
then the county authorities take the
same person up, and for the same
identical act or offense fine him fifty
dollars. Under this Constitution, the
man while in town, who gave a
boy a drink of liquor, would be fined
one hundred dollars, and another,
who committed the same offense just
outside the corporate limits, would
only pay half that sum. This seems
to me to be unjust, and especially
when we consider the fact that the
town and county authorities both
derive their powers to punish such
offenses from the same body—the
Legislature. Now, to adopt the lan-
guage of the present Constitution in
reference to this matter, would be by
this Convention an adoption of the
construction given to it by the
Court of Appeals in the cases refer-
red to, and of the right and justice
of it; which, for one, I am not in-
clined to do. Commonwealth vs.
Buck, 2 Duval, page 286: "The
words of a particular clause of the
old Constitution having received a
well-known construction, and being
literally transferred to the new Con-
stitution, the construction given to
them will be presumed to have been
adopted by the Convention;" and to
correct this wrong, as I conceive it
to be, I have offered this amendment
in section 12, by inserting, after the
word "limb," the following: "Nor
shall any punishment, by fine or
otherwise, be inflicted by the general
law, when a fine or other punish-
ment for the same offense has been
inflicted by any municipal govern-
ment or other political subdivision
of the State; nor shall the political sub-
divisions punish when the State has
done so. It will be seen that by this
amendment the right to punish un-
der the general law is not taken away,
and if the town or cities failed to
punish all offenses committed with-
in their limits, then such persons
could be punished by the general
law; but if the town or city did pun-
ish them, the State would be estop-
ped from again inflicting a punish-
ment. I will read you an extract
from the decision in J. J. Marshall.
The Court says, by permitting her
slave to infect the town of Richmond,
she violated not only the State law,
but also a special and local law.
Who made these laws? From whom
did both emanate? Certainly the
Legislature. Now, I am opposed to
that body making general laws for
the whole State, and then delegating
its authority to a locality to enact
another set of laws to govern that
locality, with power to punish a per-
son by both laws for the same act.
Now, in reference to the third pro-
position—the granting of exclusive
privileges in consideration of public
services—I deem it of greater im-
portance to the people of this State
to have said section amended or
changed than any other thing that can
be done by this body, save, probably,
the depriving of the Legislature of
passing local and private bills. When
said section of the Bill of Rights
was incorporated into our Constitu-
tion, what was the condition of affairs
then? Not a railroad in the State,
but low banks, and a few incorpo-
rated towns or other corporate insti-
tutions. No abuse of that section had
taken place; it was good enough for
then; but do you suppose that if the
framers of the Constitution of 1849,
could have seen the evils resulting
from this section, they would have
placed it there in its present shape.
I do not believe they would.

What changes have taken place
since 1849? We have a great many
railroads in the State; chartered
banks, towns, turnpikes, and hand-
reds of other chartered institutions
in the State, all granted by virtue of
said section, and most of all these
granted some immunity or exemp-
tion above the community, or that
is not enjoyed by the people gener-
ally. According to the last Auditor-
or's report (or Governor's message),
I do not now remember which, there
is exempt from taxation in this State
\$282,000,000 worth of property, the
most of which, say \$132,000,000, is
represented by church, school and
property of charitable institutions,
but there is at least \$100,000,000
worth of property in the State not
taxed that ought to be taxed, which
has been exempted upon the idea
that the owners are rendering pub-
lic service. It is done in this way:
Gentlemen who want a charter with
exemptions and special privileges, to
prepare same, and attend sessions of
the Legislature and induce a major-
ity to believe they are going to ren-
der great public service, or the char-
ter is local in its character and the
local member through courtesy is
permitted to pass it, and in this way
fifty or a hundred are passed in a
day. The members are not consci-
ous, for they take an oath that they
will support the Constitution, and
the Constitution authorizes the ex-
emptions in consideration of public
service, and if conceivable, it is on
account of their bad judgment as to
what is public service. And why
blame that body for that, when the
Judges of our highest court differ
upon that subject. I never was a
member of the Legislature and am
not defending myself on that score.
But I only make this point to show
the necessity of some change in said
first section of the Bill of Rights in
the present Constitution, so that fu-
ture Legislatures and the Courts
may not mistake and misapprehend
the meaning of the framers of the
Constitution. But some have said
that a majority of the highest court
have given said section a construc-
tion in the interests of the people.
That is true. But how long may we
have a majority on the bench who
will be conscious we do not know.
There is no provision of the consti-
tution or in the law to prevent the
court from changing their minds or
overruling their decisions. But how
many of those charters granting ex-
emptions over reach the courts for
their construction? Only a few and
there are thousands of them scattered
all over the State which never will
in all probability be considered by
any court, and thousands of them
will be granted in the future, if said
section is not remodeled in some
way. I desire to be fair and just,
and I would not prevent the char-
tering of railroads, banks and other
corporations, but I believe it but
fair and just that they should pay
taxes upon what they own just like
an individual; that taxation should
be equal; that every individual and
corporation should bear their prop-
ortion of the taxes necessary to car-
ry on the government. I do not be-
lieve, after reflection, that we could
remedy the matter by striking out
said section; for if that was done, in
my opinion there would be no limit
to the power of the Legislature to
grant exclusive privileges, exemp-
tions and exemptions; but we might
add a new section to the Bill of
Rights as follows: "The compact of
government contemplates that the
individual surrenders to the govern-
ment only such authority for his lib-
erty, person and property as may be
essential to the protection thereof;
that taxation for these purposes
should be equal, and for such govern-
mental purposes only; and that any
exemption of property from taxation
except for charitable, religious or
educational purposes, is forbidden.
This section to me would help the
matter, and I would like very much
to hear from other members on this
subject. It has been said that we
could not remedy this matter; that
we would have to bear the evils now
upon us. It is admitted by all that
evils, and great evils have resulted
from said section of the Bill of
Rights. One of the members of the
committee said in his speech that
the committee unanimously agreed
that said section ought to be changed
or something done with it, in the in-
terests of the people of the State, but
that they could not frame and agree
upon an amendment, and they had
concluded to report the old section
just as it is and let the Convention
wrestle with it as it best could. Now
when it is agreed by all that wrongs
upon the people of the State have
arisen by reason of this section shall
we go home and tell our people that
we could not remedy the evil—that
there was not wisdom enough in this
Convention to frame some amend-
ment that will relieve the people
from those great wrongs? To do this
would be enough of itself to inspire
the defeat by the people of any Con-
stitution that we may form. But
Mr. Chairman, I have faith in the
wisdom of this Convention, and gen-
tlemen of this body, who love right
and justice, and who will give the
benefits of their knowledge, and all
together I trust and hope that some
change or said section can be made
that will bring about right and jus-
tice and I do not desire any haste
about this matter. Let it be deferred
and considered well, that all inter-
ests may be dealt with rightly.
There is no necessity that the Bill of
Rights be agreed on and settled first.
Let us take up some other branch
of the Constitution, and give this sec-
tion of Bill of Rights serious thought
and consideration during the
session, if need be, to bring about
the necessary amendment and adjust
the matter in the interests of the peo-
ple and all concerned.

OUR POPULATION AND SESSION.

The Census Bureau Gives Weeks the Congressional
Total Number at 62,400,000 Will Begin to Grind.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The series of census
issued today, on the
the United States.
The population of
States on June 1, 1890,
the first census of popu-
lation taken since the
region and in Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The second
session of the fifty-first Congress will
begin Monday, Dec. 1, just two weeks
after the adjournment of the last Con-
gress. Although the time is so near,
the session is not expected to be a busy
one. The session will have three days
before it begins, and every body will be
well rested and ready for the new
year. The session will be a quiet one,
and the members will be well rested
and ready for the new year. The session
will be a quiet one, and the members
will be well rested and ready for the
new year. The session will be a quiet
one, and the members will be well
rested and ready for the new year.

Population.	1880.	1890.
United States	62,400,000	62,400,000
Ala.	17,364,574	14,547,407
Pennsylvania	5,248,574	4,992,971
Maine	600,391	606,996
N. Hampshire	376,487	346,091
Vermont	335,305	322,256
Massachusetts	2,235,407	1,783,093
Rhode Island	345,343	276,581
Connecticut	745,381	622,700
New York	5,981,984	5,062,371
New Jersey	1,441,017	1,131,116
So. Atl. Div.	8,836,759	7,597,197
West Virginia	709,448	618,485
Delaware	197,571	146,098
Maryland	1,040,431	931,989
Dist. of Colum.	229,796	177,024
Virginia	1,648,911	1,612,545
N. Carolina	1,617,340	1,379,750
S. Carolina	1,147,161	998,577
Georgia	1,834,268	1,512,180
Florida	800,435	699,416
Mo. Cen. Div.	22,322,151	19,364,000
Ohio	3,806,719	3,198,095
Indiana	2,189,086	1,978,301
Illinois	3,818,530	3,077,871
Michigan	2,089,792	1,686,987
Wisconsin	1,883,597	1,315,497
Minnesota	1,300,017	780,773
Iowa	1,804,729	1,424,445
Missouri	2,697,980	2,169,250
N. Dak. sta.	182,425	99,908
S. Dak. sta.	827,118	98,368
Nebraska	1,054,268	452,402
Kansas	1,424,485	998,010
Mo. Cen. Div.	10,946,353	8,803,437
Kentucky	1,835,486	1,642,359
Tennessee	1,768,720	1,542,359
Alabama	1,508,073	1,282,505
Mississippi	1,284,887	1,311,515
Louisiana	1,116,828	989,916
Texas	2,282,220	1,591,780
Oklahoma	61,703	—
Arkansas	1,125,384	902,525
West. Div.	3,008,948	1,767,498
Montana	131,769	90,296
Wyoming	80,589	20,798
Colorado	419,076	194,327
New Mexico	144,282	119,585
Arizona	69,691	40,468
Utah	206,498	148,088
Nevada	34,327	62,936
Idaho	84,229	32,610
Washington	206,498	75,160
Oregon	315,400	174,669
California	1,904,009	364,404

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Philadelphia has ordered a new
municipal census; to correct former
unsatisfactory count.

M. A. Moore, sheriff of Whitley
county, and John Thomas, marshal
of Millersburg, quarreled about prop-
erty, and Moore shot Thomas.

The Hawaiian Islands have raised early
wheat in some Kansas and Missouri
counties.

Alaska has elected a delegate to the
Congress and will urge that body to
give him a seat.

Thieves entered the house of a
Lebanese farmer, while he was
absent, and carried away a trunk con-
taining \$10,000.

The tobacco growers and manu-
facturers of Cuba have petitioned
the Spanish government to negoti-
ate a reciprocity treaty with the U.
States.

Leopold Bros., wholesale clothiers
of Chicago have failed. Liabilities
\$326,000.

Judge Pryor, ex Chief Justice of
Kentucky, has made an assignment
for the benefit of his creditors. His
liabilities are estimated at \$76,000.
Security debts occasioned the trou-
ble.

The Spanish American steamer
Vineyard collided with the Correll
Marguerite Thursday evening, when
six miles off Benagat, and both
vessels sank immediately. Only five
of the eighty six people on the
Vineyard were saved.